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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, October 1, 1770.

Remainder of the Speech began in our laſt.

KING William, during the time of the rebellion in Ireland, and whilſt the enemy were in poſſeſſion of great part of that country, did, for three months, leave the army under a command, independant of the Lords Juſtices; but the illegality, inexpediency, and danger of that arrangement, notwithſtanding the war was not entirely ceaſed, appearing, he did, the moment the parliament met here in England, reſtore it to its proper union with the ſupreme civil magiſtrate; and the command was given again to the Lords Juſtices, and afterwards to the Lord Lieutenant.

But whatever may be the effect of this queſtion, in the abſtract doctrine and theory of our conſtitution—whatever the reaſoning, and the law upon which this union may be maintained, as not to be ſeparated——I ſhall on the preſent occaſion reaſon ſolely from fact, that by the civil commiſſion, now in being in America, it is not ſeparated; and that the practice of the preſent arrangements of command there, are not warranted by the military commiſſion, under which they act, but are aſſumed, either thro' miſtake, or by inſtructions taken up upon the dangerous doctrine and poſition, that the King can ſeparate theſe juriſdictions; can create two diſtinct, independant, incommunicable commands, within the ſame juriſdiction; and give precedence of command to the military.

Permit me, Sir! to ſtate. That by the commiſſion, the powers of government granted to his Majeſty's Governor of the MaſſachuſettsBay (for I will ſtate that caſe, as the events, which call for this conſideration, have taken riſe therein)—are powers granted in conſequence of an office created by charter—are powers granted in virtue of a truſt: Obſerve then what theſe powers are—They appoint the Governor Captain General, to execute the office and all things in due manner, as belong to that truſt, according to the ſeveral powers and authorities of the office created by charter—He is empowered to levy, arm, muſter, command, and employ, all perſons whatever, reſiding within the province—to reſiſt and repel all enemies, pirates, and rebels; and ſuch to purſue, in or out of the limits of the ſaid province, and if it ſhall ſo pleaſe God them to conquer and vanquiſh, to apprehend and take, & ſo taken, to keep alive, or, according to law, to put to death—to erect and build forts; and the ſame to fortify and furniſh; and to give command of the ſame, to ſuch perſon or perſons as to him ſhall ſeem meet; and the ſame again to dismantle or demoliſh, as he ſhall think fit: And to exerciſe law martial, for the ruling, ordering, and governing his Majeſty's militia, and all his forces, forts, and places of ſtrength within his province; and to do and execute all and every other thing, which to a CaptainGeneral does, or ought of right to belong, as fully and amply as any other CaptainGeneral doth, or hath uſually done, according to the powers thereby granted: And to enable him to perform this ſaid truſt, all officers and miniſters, civil and military, and all other inhabitants of the province and territory, are required and commanded to be obedient, aiding and aſſiſting to him.

You ſee, Sir! this power is granted to him *for the repelling and ſuppreſſing rebels*,—and yet, Sir! when there was a ſuggeſtion that the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay was in a ſtate of rebellion, and troops ſent there in order to maintain the civil authority, two Governors ſucceſſive declare, that they have no command over them.—Notwithſtanding you ſee that the command of all forts and garriſons within the province are given to the Governor, and that he is entruſted with, and anſwerable for the defence of the ſame, yet a Secretary of State, by his ſingle letter, can give an order (which is ſuppoſed, in fact, to have its force) that General Gage ſhall take poſſeſſion of the caſtle in the capital of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and he would have received command for all other forts and garriſons within the ſame, had their ſituation and circumſtances been known. But I ſay, Sir! ſuch command can be of no effect, and if it had come to me, *I would not have obeyed it.* A Secretary of State's Letter may attempt, but cannot ſupercede a command, cannot revoke a truſt, created not only by a commiſſion, but by a charter of government, both exiſting under the great ſeal.—View the commiſſion granted to the military Commander in Chief, you will ſee there that, altho' for the ſake of maintaining oſtenſibly, a general and collective command over all his Majeſty's forces employed or to be employed in North-America, it was thought neceſſary to grant a military commiſſion under the great ſeal;—yet you will find, Sir! that the powers granted in that commiſſion, *are general*, not *ſpecial*, or if I may ſo expreſs myſelf, a kind of ordination, without a *cure*; for it neither grants to the Commander in Chief any of thoſe ſpecial military powers which you have ſeen granted to the Governor, nor does it revoke any one of the powers contained in the Governor's commiſſion. There is no clauſe of revocation in this military commiſſion, reſpecting the powers of the Governor; although if ſuch powers were meant to be ſuperſeded, ſuch revoking clauſe would have been abſolutely neceſſary: And you will accordingly find, that theſe military commiſſions, as they do ſupercede one another, do all ſucceſſively contain ſuch revoking clauſes as to their reſpective powers.

This is the ſtate of the ſeveral commands as they lie in the commiſſions. It will be impoſſible for me to ſtate the arrangements of command that have ariſen from ſubſequent orders and inſtructions, under powers which cannot affect theſe commiſſions. It will be ſufficient for me to mark to you as evidence, from an original letter of the Lords of Trade, dated 1ſt *March* 1765, "That miſun-"derſtandings and diſputes have ariſen in almoſt every "one of his Majeſty's colonies in America, between the "civil Governor and military commanders, ſince the ap-"pointment of a Commander in Chief." It will be ſufficient for me, upon the like ground of evidence, to ſtate to this Houſe, the complaints of the repreſentative of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in great and general court aſſembled.—This you have had read to you this day, from the papers upon your table.

This is the ſtate of confuſion amidſt your commands;—this the danger to which the people of that country think themſelves reduced, by this military eſtabliſhment:—And this, Sir! whatever may have been the particular occaſions or provocations that led to the late unhappy cataſtrophe at Boſton; this is the true cauſe of all the miſchiefs neceſſarily deriving from ſuch arrangements. It is owing to this ſtate of confuſion, and inextricable danger, that you are now reduced to that ſituation, that you neither know how to keep your troops there, nor how to withdraw them.

I don't take upon me to adviſe, nor give any opinion, whether it be right to withdraw, or whether it be right to continue a military eſtabliſhment there;—but under the preſent arrangement of command, and preſent eſtabliſhment, you are reduced to that unhappy ſtate, that you neither can withdraw them, nor continue them.

If you had no government there but what derived its ſource from the power of the military, the troops being withdrawn, you have no government at all. If the troops are to be ſent back with force ſufficient to maintain this form of eſtabliſhment, and that form is unwarrantable and unconſtitutional,—the people may be brought to that predicament, which will juſtify oppoſition, in every legal and conſtitutional method, to ſuch eſtabliſhment. If you proceed one ſtep farther, you may drive matters to the extreme of a rebellion, or what, under ſuch circumſtances, would be called a civil war: Let, therefore, Miniſters be careful, under ſo dangerous a criſis, what ſtep they take.

This repreſentation of things, founded as it is, in law and fact, does ſufficiently eſtabliſh the truth of that propoſition which I intended to make appear, *that matters are in ſuch circumſtances, that ſome reviſion and remedy is abſolutely neceſſary*, & I ſhall therefore, on that ground, propoſe the motion which I mean to make. But before I deliver it, I beg leave to obviate two anſwers, which I apprehend may probably be given, to what I have ſaid on this occaſion.

It will be ſaid, That the military eſtabliſhment is conformable to the powers granted to the King by the mutiny bill (2)—conformable to that bill, I do affirm that the powers for puniſhing mutiny, and military offences, ought to be directed *to the Governor, or Commander in Chief, in each reſpective province for the time being.*—I appeal to the act itſelf, on this occaſion, taken either in the ſtrict letter, or conſtrued by the ſpirit of it.

It will be ſaid, That all the arrangements which ſtate military power as not obedient and ſubject to the civil, proceed upon a miſtake in fact;—for that they are ſubject to that power, and are bound to aid and aſſiſt it. In anſwer to this, I ſay, that is not the point conteſted. I know the civil command muſt go over, and ſupercede all military command whatever.—But the point which I conteſt is, *that the ſupreme civil magiſtrate*, his Majeſty's *Locum Tenens*, or Lieutenant, muſt have, and has within the juriſdiction of his province, a military command over all forts, forces, and places of ſtrength.

Having thus obviated the only arguments which I apprehend can be uſed againſt the poſition which I have laid down,——having eſtabliſhed the truth of the neceſſity of ſome remedy,—I beg leave, Sir! by propoſing the addreſs which I have in my hand, to direct the view of this Houſe to his Majeſty, from whence alone ſuch remedy can come, humbly praying that he will be pleaſed to give directions upon the caſe to his Miniſters, which is the only channel through which ſuch remedy can flow,—for this Houſe doth not draft commiſſions, make arrangements, or form eſtabliſhments; it can only give its advice and council upon the nature of ſuch, when refer'd to its conſideration: and therefore, Sir! I beg leave to move the Houſe, that an humble addreſs, &c.

The following is a copy of the motion that was made:

Motion. March 8, 1770.

THAT an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to acknowledge with gratitude, that conſtitutional communication which his Majeſty has always been pleaſed to maintain with his parliament, in every matter which concerns the ſtate.—To return our unfeigned thanks for the freſh proof his Majeſty is pleaſed to give of this ſpirit of his government, by being graciouſly pleaſed to refer to his parliament, and to recommend to their conſideration, "The ſtate of his government in America."

To aſſure his Majeſty, That in ready and dutiful compliance to his royal recommendation, we have entered into a ſerious and attentive conſideration of this matter referred to us.

With the moſt profound reſpect and deference to repreſent to his Majeſty, that we find, "That miſunderſtandings and diſputes have ariſen in almoſt every one of his colonies in America, between the civil governors and military commanders, ſince the appointment of a commander in chief."

That we find, That in one of his Majeſty's provinces, the repreſentatives of his people, in great and general court aſſembled, have complained? "That according to "the arrangement of commands in America, there is a "military power within the ſaid province, without any "check by the powers of the civil government of the "ſaid province, and uncontrolable by the ſupreme exe-"cutive power of the province, which they conceive to "be (within the limits of the ſame) the juſt and full re-"preſentative of the ſupreme executive power of the "whole empire, in as full and ample a manner as in the "Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or any other his Majeſty's "Lieutenants in the dominions to the realm of Great-"Britain appertaining."

That we are of opinion, that this unhappy ſtate of doubts and diſputes "has long called for ſome clear "and explicit definition and adjuſtment of the reſpective "powers and authorities granted to the governors and "commanders in chief of his Majeſty's provinces and "colonies, and to the military commander in chief, "of his Majeſty's forces in North America—and doth "require ſome expreſs directions and inſtructions, as to "the exerciſe of the ſaid powers."

And therefore, moſt humbly praying his Majeſty, That he will, with the advice of his privy council, be graciouſly pleaſed to give his directions for the examinations of the ſeveral powers and authorities contained in the reſpective commiſſions granted, and in the reſpective orders and inſtructions iſſued to theſe ſeveral commanders, to the end, that all ſuch commiſſions, inſtructions, and orders, may be explained, corrected, and amended, in ſuch caſes wherein they clash or interfere with each other, or contain any powers and authorities that are not warranted by law and the conſtitution.

STROMNESS IN ORKNEY.

THAT there is lately erected at Stromneſs in the Orkneys by JAMES GORDON and SON, a large Wareh̃ouſe and Wharf, for the Reception of Rice and other Goods to and from the Eaſt Country, ſubjected to Payment of Duties in Great-Britain: At which Rice in particular can be managed with the greateſt Expedition, being ſo contrived, that it can be ſtarted and ſcreened in the worſt Weather, without the ſmalleſt Prejudice, and Ships can unload and load with greateſt Eaſe. Whoever ſhall be pleaſed to commit any Buſineſs to the Care of theſe Gentlemen, may depend upon the ſtricteſt Attention to their Intereſt; and they flatter themſelves that their Management will be eſteemed ſuch as to prove a ſufficient Inducement for future Employment. It will be neceſſary that all Gentlemen who have any Concern in the Rice Trade be acquainted of ſome particular Advantages they will have by ſending their Veſſels thro' this Channel. A Ship clearing with Rice at Stromneſs is at no other Expence for her Cargo than one Shilling ſterl. per whole, and eight Pence per half Barrel, with ſome trifling Expence for promoting Diſpatch, which never exceeds 50 s. upon the largeſt Cargo, together with a ſmall Cuſtom-Houſe charge againſt the Ship for Reports in and out, and an inconſiderable Jirque Fee. Beſides this there is not a ſix Pence of any other Charge or Expence whatſoever.—Proviſions here are extremely cheap, Beef never exceeding three half Pence a Pound, and young Lads for Apprentices may be had very reaſonable; ſeveral Americans coming this way formerly have experienced that none ever prove more faithful Servants than thoſe of this Country. And many other Advantages may occur that need not be mentioned in this Advertiſement.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this province, at their ſeſſions in March 1769, laid a tax of three half-pence per acre, for three years annually, from the 25th of January 1764, on all the lands in the town of Aſhburnham, in the county of Worceſter, except Cambridge-Farm, and the public Rights: And whereas ſaid tax has been duly aſſeſſed and publiſhed, and notwithſtanding, a conſiderable part of ſaid tax remains unpaid:

THESE are therefore to notify all perſons that were owners of lands in ſaid town at that time, that have not paid ſaid tax, that ſo much of their lands will be ſold at a Public Vendue, as ſhall be ſufficient to pay the above ſaid tax, and all neceſſary and intervening charges, on the 15th day of January next 1771, at Ten o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling-houſe of Moſes Foſter, innholder in ſaid town; and ſaid ſale to be continued by adjournments from day to day, if need be, untill the whole be compleated, unleſs prevented by payment before the time of ſaid ſale.

Dated, Aſhburnham, Sept. 24, 1770. Samuel Wilder, William Whitcomb, Nathan Melven, } Aſſeſſors.

(1) Vid Delivery of the Castle page 242. (2) Vid Mutiny Bill pa. 274. Vol. 2. Vid Speech pa. — 65.

Vid — the arrival of Troops &c pa. 263. Vol. 2. & pa. 527. Vol. 2. — page 61. & vid pa. 770. Vol. 2.

‖ Page 249 ◊ see the Charter page 1077 Vol. 2. † But Hutchinson a Tool Immediately obey'd it, and delivered up the Castle! ∨ The Maſſacre page 60. § see Page 545 Vol 2.

BOSTON.

Wednesday last the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province met at Harvard-College in Cambridge, being the Time and Place to which they were prorogued: The Council and House adjourned to the next Morning at ten o' clock, when His Honor was pleased to make the following SPEECH to both Houses, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IT is now become, in several respects, more necessary for the General Court to proceed upon the Business of the Province than it was when I met you in your two last Sessions. Many of our Laws, which have been of great utility, are expired, some for the punishment of criminal offences, others which affect the course of our judicial proceedings, and the People call for the revival of them. There are other Affairs depending of a very interesting nature which had not then come to our knowledge, and which may be determined before we can have another opportunity of acting upon them. The Council thought it not adviseable for me to prorogue the Court to a further time. Their opinion and advice, which always have weight with me, induced me to call you together rather sooner than I had before intended.

Pursuant to my Instructions and the established practice, I caused the Acts and Doings of the General Court at the Session in March last, to be transmitted to England by the first opportunity. Particular notice has been taken of a Grant made in that Session to a number of Persons who had settled upon Lands in the Eastern part of the Province, and, it appearing that other Persons had also began Settlements Eastward of *Sagadahoc*, some under colour of Grants from the General Court, notwithstanding that by the express terms of the Charter such Grants *are of no force, nullidity or effect until approved by the Crown*; others without any colour of Grant or Title whatsoever, these Settlements are deemed of great Importance in various lights, but in none more so than in that of the encouragement they have given to the waste and destruction of the King's Timber, which is a matter of the most serious consideration in respect of the Naval Strength of the Kingdom. It is made my Duty to inform you, that, as the Remedy for this great mischief ought properly and can only effectually come from the Province within whose Jurisdiction the Lands lye, it is expected all Trespassers should be prosecuted: And, I am further to inform you, that the neglecting to exert every legal means to remove and prevent all unwarrantable intrusions will be imputed as a default for which the Province will stand responsible. From a Sense of my Duty to the King, and from Regard to the Interest of the Province, I must desire you to take this Affair into your consideration, and do what is necessary on your part. I will assist and concur with you to the utmost of my power.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In order to conform to the Laws of the Province, and to maintain the public Faith, it was necessary the Treasurer should issue his Warrants, for the assessment of the whole Province Debt, in the current year. If these Warrants have not been so far executed as to render any alteration impracticable, and you shall be of opinion that the Burden will be too great for the People to bear, I am willing to consent to an Act for affording the necessary relief, by easing the present year of part of this Tax, and charging the same sum upon a future year.

A State of the Treasury will be laid before you, by which it will appear that a Supply will be necessary. Some appropriations are quite exhausted.

His Majesty having thought fit to order that the Garrison of Castle William, in the pay of the Province, should be withdrawn, and that this Fortress should be garrisoned by His Majesty's regular forces, I am prevented from desiring you to make the usual Establishment. The last Establishment expired the 20th day of June last. I know you did not expect I should then dismiss the Officers and Men. I must now desire you to continue their Pay and Subsistance from the expiration of the Establishment; and, as they are discharged at a season of the year when it will be difficult for them to find employ, I could wish that the continuance might extend, at least, to the twentieth of November, the usual time of making up the Roll. It is no more than justice to the Garrison to say they have behaved well, and have some claim to favour.

The Establishment for Fort Pownall being also expired, I must recommend to you to provide for the revival and continuance of it.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

As the Affairs which lye before you are of great moment and deserve your serious and mature deliberation, so they must take up much time. It is therefore more necessary that you should begin without delay, and should proceed with all diligence. I wish there may be a good harmony in the Legislature, and that we may unite in such measures as our common Interest, the Interest of the Province, requires of us.

Council-Chamber,
27th *September*, 1770. T. Hutchinson.

Captain Fellows arrived here last Friday in 8 Weeks from London, by whom we have public Prints to the 3d of August, which contain the following Articles, viz.

LONDON,

Aug. 2. Orders are issued from the Admiralty-office to the several dock-yards at Deptford, Chatham, Plymouth, &c. to get in readiness all manner of stores, for the equipment of a number of ships, not only to supply those lately destroyed by the fire at Portsmouth, but also to furnish a much greater demand in case of need, as this stroke of the enemy is looked upon to be only the prelude to an enterprize of much greater consequence.

Yesterday a Messenger was dispatched from the Admiralty and Navy boards to Portsmouth, with directions to the superintendent of that dock-yard, to engage all the artificers and labourers that can be found, to forward the repairs sustained by the late dreadful fire. They are to have double wages, and the guards, who are to be trebled, are to have an additional pay.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, August 1.

"Yesterday evening three Frenchmen were taken up in the dock-yard, and conducted to the guard house blindfolded. It is said they offered bribes to the centinels to let them pass unnoticed."

We hear that many ships of the line will be immediately commissioned and fitted, to prevent any surprize after the misfortune that has happened at Portsmouth.

Three things make it more than probable, the fire at Portsmouth was a designed one, the first is, that it was exactly at low water.—A second, that more foreigners had been there of late, than ever were known before.—And a third that Col. Faucett had a suspicion of the kind some weeks since, and wrote accordingly, when his intelligence were un-noticed.

Aug. 3. It it said an express is arrived with an account of a general engagement between the Turkish and Russian armies, which lasted fourteen hours. For the first twelve hours the victory was doubtfull; but at last the Turks gave way, after, as reported, having lost 100,000 men.

Orders have been transmitted from the French Court, to the commander of the squadron before Tunis to bombard that capital if the Dey refuses to give ample reparation for the injuries offered to the subjects of France, or her allies.

The Dauphin of France spits blood, and is supposed to be dangerously ill.

We hear the Earl of Hillsborough proposes setting out this day for Ireland, for two months.

Wednesday at Guildford, the Serjeant for stabbing Mr. Smith at Westminster bridge, of which wound he afterwards died, was tried before Judge Smythe; the Jury found him *Guilty*, when the Judge sent them out of court again; and on their return they again found him *Guilty*; when the Judge again sent them out of court, and on their return they brought in a *Special Verdict*.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 30.

"During the late dreadful fire here, some of the masts in the dock yard were attempted to be saved, but in vain. The flames raged so violently, that it was with difficulty the people who attempted it escaped. The houses of the Boatswain & Surgeon must inevitably have been destroyed, they both being often on fire, had it not been for the great vigilance of the seamen, who got into them, and as the flames took the weather board, tore them down. The heat of the fire was so great, as to melt the lead on the dome of the Academy, which building was in the utmost danger, and must have been destroyed, had the before mentioned houses taken fire. Great thanks are due from the public to the the Captains Bentick and Fielding, for their unwearied exertion on this melancholy occasion; nor are they less due to the young gentlemen of the academy who behaved with surprising alacrity, in saving the goods of private people, and the stores belonging to the Crown: in short, every one present seemed to exert his utmost endeavours to prevent the calamity from spreading. In the evening Captain Bentinck proposed to the Officers of the Yards to fix two of his, and of the old constructed chain pumps in the mast pond in order to pump the cellars full of water to save, if possible, some of their contents. The pumps were accordingly fixed, & the cellars are now near full of water. Many are the reports concerning this fire, but the generality of people think it was contrived by some evil-minded persons, as some cartridges of powder were found in different places. Thank God the other mast house was preserved; if that had been destroyed, we should not have had a mast or yard left of any size in the whole Yard, but from the known alacrity of the artificers, we may hope to see the loss, though considerable, soon repaired.

"The chain pumps have discharged upwards of 1200 tons of water upon the fire."

Extract of a letter from Boston dated May 22.

"In a former letter, I mentioned what methods the independent clergy took to influence the common people. This they are obliged to do, otherwise they would soon be turned out of their meetings, & what creature is more destitute than a discarded parson! As a proof of my remarks on the clergy, I send you a copy of a sermon preached three times by the Rev. John Lothrop, viz. on Thursday March 8, at our lecture, on Sunday the 11th, at his own meeting, and on Sunday the 18th at Charlestown. On it I need make no comment; it speaks for itself. I have good reason to believe, that, on the same occasion, many sermons similar, & some much more furious, were delivered to the people, which bodes very ill for Capt. Preston. vid. Massacre pa. 60

"Our independent clergy are, in fact, the most dependent slaves on the face of the earth. They are chosen by the people, who can turn them off at pleasure. The congregation have only to call a council of neighboring parsons, and lay before them their objection to their own pastor, and the Reverend Council seldom find him innocent: If they venture to do it, they are involved in his fate, by having the minds of their own hearers poisoned against them; so that we have few instances of a parson being acquited: when this happens, the party against him make a secession, build a meeting-house for a new favourite, and leave their old choice to starve on the small pittance that those who adhere to him can afford. It has been thought necessary to make the Judges of the Law independent; but it is much more necessary to render the Expounders of our Faith independent of the caprices of their flocks. This country is called the land of Canaan, the Land of Promise, and yet we groan under worse than Egyptian bondage."

Yesterday was married at St. James's church, by the Rev. Mr. Coome of Philadelphia, John Foxcroft, Esq; Deputy Postmaster General of North America, to Miss Judith Osgood, of Kingstreet, St. James's

We hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has ordered a sum of money to be distributed amongst the common men of his fleet, to encourage them to persevere in their good conduct and behaviour.

There is no certain account yet received of the loss sustained by the late fire in Portsmouth Dock; the Commissioner of that Yard is to make a survey and form an estimate of the damages, which are to be transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty.

As the fire at Portsmouth has brought on the tapis the fate of Mr. Gordon, lately executed at Brest, it may not be improper to give some account of that matter, of which so much has been published without foundation.

This young man was Gordon, of Biltorni, jun. in the North of Scotland, of an ancient family, and an estate of about 500l. per annum. In his peregrination through France, being in the retinue of the Duke of Gordon, the chief of his name, he declared his curiosity to visit Brest, and other sea-ports in France: he had discovered a genius for drawing, and was but just initiated in the art; wherever he came he took out his pencil, and at Brest he could not refrain. He had not got within the fortifications, for no Englishman is allowed that privilege; he was only in the town and had a view of the harbour, the profile of which he began to sketch out. Unfortunately for him, he was observed, seized, tried, and condemned; the Duke of Gordon was applied to in his favour, and that Nobleman was earnest in his solicitation to procure him a pardon, and prevailed so far, that the sentence was changed into perpetual imprisonment in Languedoc; which being intimated to Mr. Gordon, he refused the proffer, and insisted to have his cause tried before the Parliament of Paris, by way of appeal; which, when his judges heard, an unfavourable report was made of him, and he was beheaded by the common executioner without being heard.

Plymouth, July 28 Since the destruction of the dock-yard at Portsmouth, we have been, and are determined to be, watchfull of all strangers, who may resort to this place. It's observed, that lately several small French vessels have been upon the coast, and sometimes just off the harbour; but as the people here imagine they came with no other design than to run some goods, we left it to his Majesty's cutters to call them to account. However, we now think they had something else in view, and therefore orders are given strictly to examine all such vessels for the future, and to suffer no strangers to enter the dock-yard without an order from the higher powers, and then not without persons to watch their motions.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

MANY of the Inhabitants of this City, who some-time since entertained hopes of advantage from a continuation of our Non-Importation Agreement; being now fully convinced, it cannot answer the end proposed; and that the Trade of this City must severely feel the effects of adhering to that measure, while the Colonies around us are enjoying the advantages of our inactivity, are of opinion, it is a proper time to make an alteration in said agreement.

We have conferred together, and conversed with many others on the subject, who are of opinion with us, that the sentiments of the subscribers to the Non-Importation Agreement should be taken, whether said Agreement should continue, or be dissolved, so far as to open the Importation of Goods from Great-Britain as usual, tea, and such other articles, as are or may be subject to duties, for the purpose of raising a revenue in America excepted.

In order to accomplish this, the following method is proposed: That two of the subscribers be joined with two of the Committee; and these four, in conjunction with two or three other reputable citizens, not immediately concerned in the trade, to go round the city, and take the sentiments of the subscribers in writing, without using any arguments to influence their judgment; those who are for opening the Importation, to subscribe a paper, the copy of which is inclosed, and at the same time the names of those who dissent to be taken down in writing.

With this reasonable, and as we think, unexceptionable measure, we hope for your concurrence.—Be pleased to take the foregoing proposal under consideration, and favour us with your sentiments thereon, as soon as possible.

We are your Friends,

John Reynell	William West
James and Drinker	Joseph Swift
Lench Francis	Thomas Fisher
Hugh Donaldson	Randle Mitchell
Walter and Bertles Shee	John and Clement Biddle
Philip Benezet	Jeremiah Wardr
John Drinker	Richard Parker.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1770 — *To the Merchants Committee.*

WE the Subscribers, having considered the present state of the Trade of this Province, under the Non-Importation Agreement, signed the 6th of February, and 10th March, 1769, and being convinced a further continuation thereof will not answer the good purposes intended---

DO mutually agree, that if a majority of the subscribers thereto should be of opinion, that the said agreement should be altered, and testify the same, by subscribing their names thereto; we shall then consider ourselves at liberty to order Goods from Great Britain, except tea and other articles, as are or may be subject to a duty on importation for the purpose of raising a revenue in America.

And that every other colony may have time sufficient to order Goods from Great-Britain in like manner, we do further agree to restrict our orders sent thither, that the Goods be not shipped from thence before the first of January next.

Philadelphia, September 1770.

To which the Committee returned the following answer.

GENTLEMEN,

WE are sorry to find the Non Importation Agreement has not yet produced the desired effect. What measures can be entered into, whereby we may still assert our rights, and oppose the system of slavery formed for America, the subscribers to that Agreement may determine.

Considering the present situation of affairs, we agree with you, that it is very proper to take their sentiments on what is best to be done---But we do not think ourselves at liberty to adopt the method proposed by you, as the agreement itself has pointed out another --

Every subscriber to our Agreement has pledged his "word and honour" to adhere to it, until the act complained of, is repealed, or until a general meeting of the subscribers, after three days public notice shall determine otherwise." We are ready to call a general meeting of the subscribers, whenever we are requested, but any other

|| A Notorious Libel. ¶ vid. Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 1. ∴ See the delivery of it page 242. ? vid page 246. ∂ Turn to Index Vol. 2. & Find Agreement. * vid. Tea Act pa 735. Vol. 1.

mode of taking their sentiments, we have no power to adopt--However, as you seem to think otherwise we shall lay the article of our agreement, together with your proposal, and this our answer, before the public, and let them judge.

We are your assured friends, and humble servants,

John Gibson	William Fisher
Daniel Benezet	Samuel Howell
John Cox	Thomas Mifflin
Charles Thomson	George Roberts.
Alexander Hutson	Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1770.
J. M. Nesbit.	

Upon receipt of the above answer, the gentlemen to whom it was directed, have undertaken to call a general meeting of the subscribers to the Non-Importation Agreement; at a *Tavern.* vid fa 263.

We are desired to inform the Public, that the trade between this city and the colony of Rhode Island, is opened, and a free intercourse admitted as usual.

SALEM, September 25.

Capt. Masury, in the Brig Greyhound, who arrived here last Sunday, in five Weeks from Madeira, informs, that Commodore Gambier, in his Majesty's Ship Salisbury, of 50 Guns, arrived there the Day before sailed, bound to Boston, to take the Command of his Majesty's Ships in these Parts, in the Room of Commodore Hood, now at Halifax. There was no other Man of War with Commodore Gambier, except the Dolphin, bound to the East-Indies.

BOSTON, *October* 1.

Last Wednesday the General Assembly of this Province met at Harvard College in Cambridge, at Ten o'Clock there was a Quorum of the House of Representatives; but the Lt. Governor not being in Town, the weather being Rainy, they adjourned till the Afternoon, and then for the same reason, further adjourned till the next Morning—On Thursday a Committee waited on his Honor to acquaint him that the House were sitting in the Chapel, and were earnestly desirous that the General Assembly might be removed to its ancient and legal Seat the Town-House in Boston—Soon after a Message came down from the Lt. Governor to acquaint the House that his Honor was in the Chair, and directed their attendance in the *Council Chamber*; whereupon the Speaker and the House went up to the Philosophy Room, where his Honor delivered a Speech to both Houses, and the Representatives returned to the Chapel—The Speech was read, and the consideration of it referred to a Committee of nine Members, of which the Speaker was Chairman, who the next Day reported, that it was for the Interest of the Province *still* to adhere to their former Resolution not to proceed to the public Business. It was then mov'd and ordered that the consideration of the Report be postponed till Wednesday next, and that in the mean time expresses be sent to call in all the absent Members—On Saturday the House voted to observe Wednesday next as a Day of Prayer to seek the direction and favour of almighty GOD, and sent the Vote to the Council Board where it was unanimously concurred—It is certain we have at present a choice of Difficulties; the times therefore require the greatest Fortitude as well as Wisdom—The previous step which the two Houses have resolved to take, viz. to make their humble application to *Him*, who is the *Father of Light*, and from whom every *good Gift* comes, will therefore certainly be approved of by all excepting those whose Censure is the greatest Applause.

By an Express arriv'd last Evening from Newbury Port, we have the melancholy Account of the Death of that eminent Servant of God, and faithful Minister of Jesus Christ, the Rev. Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD:—— He was taken with the Asthma Yesterday Morning about 6 o'Clock, and expired almost instantaneously.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated Sept. 24, 1770.

"I have just now seen a Letter from Philadelphia, in which Advice is communicated, That 'on the 21st Inst. at a very numerous Meeting of the Merchants of Philadelphia, it was determined to import Goods agreably to the Resolutions of New-York, with the Exception of Tea; but that Goods would not be permitted to be delivered, if imported, before the 15th of January, 1771.

Last Thursday a Child of Mr. Abraham Sawyer, of Templeton, in crossing the Dam in that Town, unhappily fell in and was drowned.

Captain Eleazer Callender, from Newcastle, on the 2d ult. 10 Leagues to the Eastward of the Banks of Newfoundland, spoke the Ship Prince of Wales, Capt. Yeaton, from Piscataqua bound to Falmouth, out 14 Days, all well.

Yesterday Capt. Hamilton, in a Ship from Bristol, bound to Virginia, put in here to refit, having sprung a Leak.

Sundry London Articles, Extracts of Letters from London, and the Virginia Resolves, respecting the Defection of New-York, we are oblig'd to omit this Week for want of Room.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-away last Night, a Negro Man called BOSTON. He is a short, well-sett, strong made Fellow, of about 27 Years of Age. He had on when he went away, a new cloth-coloured Pea Jacket, with a striped blue and white under Waist Coast, a Cotton and Linnen Shirt, a pair of white Dimothy Breeches, white thread Stockings, a pair of turn'd pumps, with large Brass Buckles. Whoever will take up the above Fellow and bring him to the Printers hereof, shall be Intitled to the above Reward.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are hereby caution'd against carrying off said Servant as they would avoid the penalty of the Law. *October 1st* 1770.

RAN away from his Master last Saturday Night, a Negro named Duke, *is a well set Fellow, about* 19 *Years of age, has a pleasant Countenance, speaks good English, had on and carried with him* 2 *Homespun Jackets,* 2 *pair Ravens Duck Trowsers,* 2 *pair grey Yarn Stockings, old Shoes,* 2 *pair cloth Breeches,* 1 *round Dutch Cap. He is about* 5 *Feet* 6 *Inches high. Whoever shall take up said Servant and will bring him to the Printers hereof, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.*

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are hereby cautioned against concealing or carrying off said Negro on penalty of the law.

Boston, Oct. 1st 1770.

Messrs. EDES & GILL,

YOUR paper of last Monday occasioned an universal astonishment. Mr. Secretary Oliver's deposition concerning the proceedings of Council the day after the murders of the 5th of March, is not to be paralleled. I shall take no notice of the indignity offered to the Council thereby, nor of his breach of faith and confidence, nor of the means which led him to it, as these things and the effects of them belong to the consideration of the Council. But there is something in the said deposition, that in its consequences may essentially injure every man in the province, and therefore every man in the province has a right to animadvert upon it. It contains a declaration that the people here, "people of the best characters among us, men of estates and men of religion had formed their plan; and that this was part of it, to remove the troops out of town, and after that the commissioners, &c. And this was to be done, though it should be called rebellion, incur the loss of our charter, or be the consequence what it would."—If his Majesty and his Ministers credited this declaration, it fully accounts for the late extraordinary measures that are carried and carrying into execution, viz. The sudden and clandestine capture of the Castle, with all the artilery, small arms, military stores, and ammunition belonging to the Province—the harbour of Boston to be the rendezvous of ships of war—more regiments to be sent here—the charter of the Province to be taken away, and the people of the Province, whose forefathers with their fortunes and blood dearly purchased this land with many valuable privileges for themselves and children, to be disfranchized: And these measures prove that administration did credit the said declaration. Can it be wondered at they should credit it, when it comes from the highest authority in the province, viz. The Council, Secretary and Lieutenant Governor? It originated (according to the deposition) with the Council; the Secretary has sworn to the truth of it, and the Lieut. Governor has confirmed it by his signature, and affixing the province seal to it. The Council, every man of them who were present in Council the 6th of March, viz. (see Drapers last paper)

Mr. Danforth	Mr. Russel
Mr. Erving	Mr. Tyler
Mr. Hubbard	Mr. Pitts
Mr. Gray	Mr. Dexter

did expressly or tacitly adopt the said declaration: For it does not appear that any one of them contradicted it; and divers of them according to the Secretary "adopted what Mr. Tyler the first declarant had said, by referring expressly to it, and thereupon excusing themselves from enlarging".

Now this people can call God to witness that there was no plan laid to remove the troops or the commissioners, or to make any attack whatever upon them. But on the contrary it has been satisfactorily proved by depositions lately printed by the order of the town, that the soldiers had laid a plan to commit, and on the 5th of March did commit many violences upon the Inhabitants, besides murdering a number of them. After which, and in consequence of those violences and murders, a town meeting was called the next day, whose proceedings to procure a removal of the troops have been published to the world. From all which it is evident that there was no preconcerted plan to remove the troops, as by the Secretary's deposition it is intended that it should be thought; nor was there any plan at all to remove the Commissioners, and therefore the declaration contained in the said deposition is wholly without foundation.

All the depositions and informations that have been sent to England, and have come to our knowledge are comparatively trifling and insignificant, when considered with this, which is in the highest degree injurious to the town and province. God grant that it may not be productive of consequence, ruinous to the rights, liberties, property and lives of his Majesty's subjects of this province, or of any of his other subjects.

If such may be the consequences of the aforesaid declaration, reason, justice, humanity, our wives, our children, distant posterity, every thing that is near and dear to us call, *loudly call* upon the gentlemen abovementioned to represent in a true light their own declaration,* and justify in this matter the town and province, which have been most injuriously, most falsely and most barbarously aspersed by the said deposition; in order to prevent, if it be not now too late, the evil consequences aforesaid.

* *It is reported that their declaration was very different from what it appears to be by the deposition.*

On FRIDAY next,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A Variety of English Goods as usual,

and some House Furniture, among which are, Feather Beds, Looking Glasses, Leather Bottom Chairs, Tables, Bureau, Mahogony Chest on Chest Draws, &c. &c.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

N. B. A compleat Sett of rich China at private Sale.

Colony of Rhode-Island, *&c. Newport, Sept.* 24, 1770.

WHEREAS Rufus Greene of East-Greenwich, in the colony aforesaid, Esq; preferred a petition, and represented unto the General Assembly that he is an insolvent debtor; and thereupon prayed that the benefit of an Act made and passed in June 1756, *for the relief of insolvent debtors, might be extended to him: Whereupon the General Assembly referred the said Petition to the next Session, and ordered that in the mean time his creditors should be notified by an Advertisement to be inserted three weeks successively in the Newport Mercury, in the Providence Gazette, and in one of the Boston and New-York Papers, to appear then and answer the same:*

I DO therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the said Rufus Greene, to appear (if they should think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence, in and for the said colony, on the last Wednesday in October next, then and there to shew cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted. HENRY WARD, *Secr'y.*

To be Sold at Public Auction, TO-

MORROW, at One o'Clock, A. M. at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in King-Street;

A genteel Pair of young Coach-Horses, well-match'd, formerly belonging to a Gentleman in Virginia.

The Ship America, *John Boaz,*

Master, (advertised in the last Page of this Paper) is now lying at ROWE's Wharff, on board of which is to be Sold, the very best of Fine Salt, at £ 4 O. T. per Hogshead.

For *Cape-Fear*, the Brig Rebecca,

Eleazer Callender, Master, will sail in about Sixteen Days; and has good Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to *William Hoskins*, or the Master on board, laying at *Gray's* Wharff.

Just imported in Capt. *Deverson* from *London*, and to be Sold by

Oliver Smith,

At his Shop lately improved by Mrs. *Sarah Comrin*, the next Door Northward of Doctor *John Greenleaf's* in Cornhill;

A compleat Assortment of the very best

DRUGGS and MEDICINES.

With most Kinds of GROCERIES.

Where those who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being served in the best and cheapest Manner.

Family and Ship Boxes put up in the neatest Manner, with Directions for most of the Medicines generally in Use. LIKEWISE,

All the Patenteed Medicines, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.

To be Sold on board the Brig

Bristol Packet, John Skimmer, Master, St. Ubes Salt.—Also on board the Brig Commodore Hood, James Cummins, Master, Cagliari Salt. Enquire at JOHN ROWE's Warehouse.——Also Limington and Bristol Salt in Store. The said ROWE has to sell, the best Sterling Madeira, five Years old—Red Port by the Butt or Quarter Cask.——Hemp, Russia and English Duck, Oznabrigs, Ticklingburgs, Bridport Lines and Cod Hooks, Lead, Shot, West-India Rum, with sundry other Articles.

A Farm to be sold in *Sherburne*,

containing near 100 Acres, with a convenient House and Barn, consisting of Tillage, Pasturing, Orchard, Mowing and Woodland, which may be had cheap for Money, or good Security. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers, or Samuel Bullard of Sherburn, Innholder.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

On THURSDAY next.

At his usual Place of Sale;

BROAD Cloths coarse and fine, Kerseys, Plains, Shalloons, Plains, Irish Hollands, Checks, Ozenbrigs, Gauze, Cambricks, Lawns, Plushes, Mens and Women Hose, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Sundry Pieces of Plat House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c.

All Persons who have any De-

mands on the Estate of Mr. *James Read*, late of *Cambridge*, Tanner, deceased, are hereby desired forthwith to bring in their Accounts to *Hannah Read* of *Cambridge* aforesaid, Administratrix to said Estate, that there may be a speedy Settlement. Also all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired immediately to come and settle with said Administratrix. *Cambridge, Sept.* 26, 1770.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of *Thomas Palfrey*, late of Boston, Sail-Maker, deceased Intestate, represented Insolvent, and Six Months being allowed said Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts:—DO hereby give Notice, That we shall attend that Service at the Sign of the Schooner Tavern in Fish-Street, in said Boston, on the first Monday of the Six next ensuing Months, from Eleven o'Clock, A. M. to One o'Clock, P. M. of each of said Days. JOSEPH BRADFORD.

Boston, Sept. 22d, 1770. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

N. B. All indebted to the above Estate, are desired to pay their respective Balances forthwith to *Elizabeth Palfrey*, Administratrix on the same, to prevent Trouble.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Doane, Gross and Snow from Canso. Doane, Deming and Higgins from New-London. Gorham & Hinckley from Philadelphia. Cole & Thayer from Newfoundland. Lewis and Gracey from New-Haven. Cook from Halifax. Smith and Helpman from Nova-Scotia. Howes from Jamaica and Cape Nichola. Vincent from Cape-Nichola. Fletcher from St. Croix. Somes from Martineco. Bray from Barbados, Davis from Tortola and St. Thomas. Skimmer from St. Ubes. Callender from Lyn & New-Castle. Cummins from Falmouth. Fellows from London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Four Whites. Four Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Nine.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	0 *m. after* 9	*Friday,*	0 *m. after* 12
Tuesday,	44 *m. after* 9	*Saturday,*	52 *m. aft.* 12
Wednesday,	30 *m. aft.* 10	*Lord's-day,*	43 *m. aft* 1
Thursday,	15 *m. aft.* 11	*Full M.*	4 *Day,* 3 *Aft.*

1 Page 250 & Page 659. 1 Turn to Index Vol. 2. To Find Agreement vid pa. 251
& vid, pa. 138. & vid pa. 174 & vid Act pa. 735. Vol. 1. — vid. Anasaere pa. 60. (4 pa. 263.

BOSTON, October 1.

Last Thursday se'nnight died at Groton, Abel Lawrence, Esq; formerly a Representative for the Town of Groton and Districts of Shirley and Pepperrell, in the General Court.

By a Vessel in 20 Days from the Mole, we learn, that since the terrible Shocks of an Earthquake, which they had at Port au Prince, and other Places on Hispaniola, in June last, they have lately had several others, in which the Houses since rebuilt were again thrown down and somes Lives lost, and that the Earth had opened in several Places, from which issued a very disagreeable sulphurous Smell.

At the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c. lately held at Worcester, one —— Linsey, a very notorious Fellow, was tried for Burglary, found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death. ◊

We hear from Springfield, that one Edward East was murthered in the Goal of that Place, by William Shaw and George French, who wounded him in several Parts, on the 17th ult. of which Wounds he died the next Day, the Jury of Inquest bro't in their Verdict Wilful Murder, by the above Persons.

Finest Florence Oyl,

Just imported in the Ship Britannia, William Deverson, Master, from London, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM JONES,

At his Shop opposite the Town-House.

The very finest Florence Oyl in honest Flasks, choice Turkey Figs and new Currants by the Cask or single Pound, Jordan and Valentia Almonds by the Hundred, Dozen or single Pound, very best Flour of Mustard in small Bottles, Salt Petre by the Cask or single Pound, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs by the large or small Quantities, the very best Velvet Corks, Court Plaister, Teeth Brushes, best Lavender and Hungary Water. ALSO,

A large and fresh Assortment of the best Drugs and Medicines, with an Assortment of genuine patentee'd Medicines, viz.

Turlington's original Balsam of Life.
Hills pectoral Balsom of Honey.
Fraunces Female Elixir
Essence of Pepper Mint.
Godfrey's general Cordial.
Golden Spirits Scurvey Grass plain ditto.
Walker's Jesuit Drops, with the specific Purging Remedy.
Bau de Luce.
Betton's true British Oyl.
Bateman's Pectoral Drops.
Spirits Venice Treacle.
Dr. Stoughton's & Daffy's Elixir.
Hooper's & Lockyer's Pills.
Anderson's Scoth ditto.
Greenough's Tincture for the Teeth and Gums.

LIKEWISE,

Allum, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, ground ditto, ground Madder, Roll and Flour Brimstone, Red Lead, white ditto, Verdigrease, Vermillion, Nut-Galls, ground Ginger, Piemento, Rice, Oatmeal, Phials and Gallipots by the Crate, Half-pint Dram Bottles, &c. &c. &c.

Frederick Roberts,

Jeweller & Gilder from *London*,

Acquaints the Public, that he has open'd Shop next Door to the Shop lately occupied by Messrs. *Cox* and *Berry*, nearly opposite the Post-Office;

Where he Manufactures the following Articles, in as neat and elegant a Manner, as in LONDON,

All Sorts of Ladies Egrets, Earings, Necklaces, Bracelets, Lockets, Set Buckles and Buttons, Broaches and Rings of all Kind, &c.—Seals in Stone, Silver and Steel. Also Gilds all Kinds of Cane Heads, Sword Hilts, Watch Cases and Watch Chains, Buckles, Buttons, Snuff Boxes, &c. With many other Articles, too tedious to mention in an Advertisement.

N. B. Ladies or Gentlemen may have their own Hair sprigg'd in any Fancy or Form they please, for Rings or Bracelets.

He will mend any of the above-mentioned Articles in the neatest Manner, or on the most reasonable Terms.

The highest Price given for old Gold or Silver Lace.

To be sold at *low Rates for Cash*,

At the Store of the late *Pool & Clarke* deceas'd on *Greene's* Wharf, the following Articles, viz.

About 100 Hogsheads of Cadiz Salt,
A Quantity of best Russia and Ravens Duck,
A few Pieces of red Drapery Baize,
Four Casks of Shot, sorted,
A few Casks best Pistol Powder,
Cod Lines and Sail Twine,
Cod and Mackrel Hooks, Indigo, &c.

ALSO, One Brigantine, almost new, well found, Burthen about 130 Tons; one Half of a Brig, 110 Tons; one Sloop of 80 Tons; two Schooners, one of 50, the other of 24 Tons Burthen.

Likewise, a likely young Negro Man, who is a good Seaman.

Choice good Salt, equal to any

Imported, to be sold on board the Ship AMERICA, now laying off the Long-Wharff. Inquire for JOHN BOAZ on board the Ship, or at Mr. JOHN INGERSOLL's, near Wheelwright's Wharff.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Tenement in Beacon

Street, two Rooms on a Floor, with a good Garden Spot, opposite the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq'rs.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A Wet Nurse with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended would go into a Family to Suckle. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

On Thurday the 25th Day of *October* next,

Five Acres of Pine Woodland in

Chelsea, and Half of a Pew in Chelsea Meeting-House.

Also three Lots of unimproved Land in Belchertown, in the County of Hampshire, viz.

Lot No. 1, in the general Plan of said Town, containing 194 Acres ¼ and 10 Rods.

Lot No. 1, in the original Plan, near the North-East Part of said Town, containing 347 Acres ¼ and 4 Perch.

And Lot No. 1 in the original Plan in the South-East Part of said Town, containing 207 Acres ¼ & 38 Perch,

All which Lands are a Part of the Real Estate of *Joseph Dudley*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased.

Boston, September 22, 1770.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 16th of October Inst. precisely at 12 o'Clock, (if not before disposed of at private Sale.)

A large and commodious Dwel-

ling-House, together with a Wharf and sundry Stores, being Part of the Estate of Mr. *John Breck*, deceased, situate at the Northerly Part of Boston, near Hancock's Wharf. For further Particulars enquire of *William Breck*, at the Golden-Key near the Draw Bridge Boston.

*** The Place for Sale will be at the above Dwelling-House.

A MALE Negro Child to be given away.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof,

A Few Sett of the celebrated Mrs. MACAULAY's History of England, from the Accession of James I. to the Elevation of the House of Hanover,—at £.12 10*s.* Old Tenor per Sett. LIKEWISE,

A Critical COMMENTARY on Archbishop SECKER's Letter to the Right Honorable HORATIO WALPOLE, concerning BISHOPS in AMERICA.

ALL those who are indebted to

CALEB BLANCHARD,

or have any Accounts open with him, are desired to settle and pay their respective Balances immediately.—This NOTICE he gives to every one without Exception. If they neglect to comply with the above Request, they must not blame him should any disagreeable Consequences follow.

N. B. To be Sold by said *Blanchard*, One Half of a very Burthensome good Sloop, about 85 Tons, well found.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of *Plymouth*, to receive and examine the Claims on the Estate of Mr. *Samuel Winsor*, late of *Duxbury*, deceas'd, represented Insolvent; and Six Months are allowed for the same—WE do hereby notify all concerned, That we will attend that Business at the House of *Gamaliel Bradford*, Innholder in *Duxbury*, on the first and last Tuesdays in *September*, and on the first and last Tuesdays in the four next Months following, from Nine o'Clock in the Morning, 'till Five in the Afternoon.

Duxbury, August 18, 1770. WAIT WADSWORTH, JUDAH DELANO, } Commissioners.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the *late Company of* POOL *and* CLARKE *of* Boston, *Merchants*, deceased, are desired to bring in the Accounts to TIMOTHY NEWELL, of said Boston, who is impowered to settle the same. ALSO,

All Persons who are indebted to, or that have any Demands on, *the Estate of Mr.* FITCH POOL, late of Boston, *Merchant*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said TIMOTHY NEWELL, *Administrator* to said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement. *Boston, Sept.* 17, 1770.

THE Proprietors of Lands in the Province of Maine holding under the Will of Bridget Phillips, late of Boston, deceas'd, are hereby notified to meet at the Vernon's Head in said Boston, on Wednesday the 10th Day of October next, at 6 o'Clock, P. M. then and there

To raise Monies to defrey such Charges as said Proprietors have been or may be at, and to choose Officers for assessing and collecting the same.

To grant such Tract or Tracts to Settlers or others upon such Conditions and Limitations as shall be appointed.

To determine what Encouragement the Proprietors will give towards the Settlement of one or more Townships.

To receive the report of any Committee or Committees respecting the laying out any Part of said Land in Townships.

To appropriate any Quantity of Land within such Townships as are already laid out or may hereafter be laid out, for particular Purposes.

To authorize some Person or Persons to settle the Boundaries with such Persons or Proprietors as own Lands contiguous to any Part of said Propriety.

To appoint one or more Persons to admit Settlers, as shall from Time to Time be tho't necessary, in the Name and Behalf of the Proprietors.

To appoint an Agent or Agents to prosecute Trespasses; and to do such other Matters as shall be tho't to be advantageous.

At the Desire of Five of said Proprietors in Writing.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietors Clerk.

From the Committee of Inspection.

A LIST of the Names of *those* who AUDACIOUSLY continue to counteract the UNITED SENTIMENTS of the BODY of Merchants thro'out NORTH-AMERICA; by importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement.

JOHN GILLESPIE,

In Common-Street, has imported a Quantity of Glass contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants, and refuses to reship them.

John Bernard,

(In King-Street, almost opposite Vernon's Head.

James McMasters,

(On Trent's Wharf.

Patrick McMasters,

(Opposite the Sign of the Lamb.

William Jackson,

At the Brazen Head, Cornhill, near the Town-House.

Theophilus Lillie,

(Near Mr. Pemberton's Meeting-House, North-End.

John Taylor,

(Nearly opposite the Heart and Crown in Cornhill.

Ame & Elizabeth Cummings,

(Opposite the Old Brick Meeting House, all of Boston.

Israel Williams, Esq; & Son,

(Traders in the Town of Hatfield.

And, *Henry Barnes*,

(Trader in the Town of Marlboro'.

IT must evidently appear either by Importing British Goods contrary to the Agreement, or by breaking their Contract with the Merchants, that they have prefered their own little private Advantage to the Welfare of America: It is therefore highly proper that the Public should know who they are, that have at this critical Time, forcidly detached themselves from the public Interest; and as they will be deemed Enemies to their Country, by all who are well-wishers to it; so those who afford them their Countenance or give them their Custom, must expect to be considered in the same disagreeable Light.

From the Committee of Inspection,

We have receiv'd the following Vote, viz.

AT a full Meeting of the Trade on Tuesday the 7th of August Instant, it was unanimously Voted, That the Names of all those Persons who had imported any Goods from Great-Britain, not permitted, in the Non-Importation Agreement, and should refuse reshipping the same, be published in the Monday's News-Papers, except such Importers as are at too great a Distance to be apprized of this Resolution, and that Notice hereof be given in the next Thursday's Print.—In Consequence of the above Vote, the Committee of Inspection are under the Necessity of publishing the Names of the following Persons, who have been return'd by the Committee appointed for that Purpose, as refusing to comply with the Expectation of the Trade, in reshipping their Goods, viz.

Messrs. William Bowes,
Rufus Greene,
Nathaniel Cary,
William Coffin, jun.

CASH To be given for good BEES WAX, by JAMES PERKINS, at his Shop two Doors below the British Coffee-House in King-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Shop lately kept by Mr. *James Jackson*, in Union-Street;

A great Variety of English Goods

at the Sterling Cost. The Sale to be continued at said Place untill the whole of the Goods are disposed of.

N. B. The Goods mentioned above were Imported before the Non-Importation took Place.

July 30, 1770.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs; Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be waranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates.—Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

ALSO, Choice COCOA and Cocoa Nut Shells.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Casks of Claret, a few small

Casks of French Brandy, and some best Castile Soap in Boxes. Enquire of JOHN HOMER, at Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff. tbctf.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1770.

v See the Act, page 115. ◊ See pa, 384, Vol, 4.

MONDAY, *October* 1. 1770. [NUMB. 1827.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices Foreign and Domestick.

Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, Sept. 27.

Wednesday last the Great and General Court or Assembly of this Province met at Harvard-College in Cambridge, being the Time and Place to which they were prorogued: The Council and House adjourned to the next Morning at ten o'clock, when His Honor was pleased to make the following SPEECH to both Houses, viz. *Answerd pa. 267 by the 283. House*

Gentlemen of the Council, and — Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

IT is now become, in several respects, more necessary for the General Court to proceed upon the Business of the Province than it was when I met you in your two last Sessions. Many of our Laws, which have been of great utility, are expired, some for the punishment of criminal offences, others which affect the course of our judicial proceedings, and the People call for the revival of them. There are other Affairs depending of a very interesting nature which had not then come to our knowledge, and which may be determined before we can have another opportunity of acting upon them. The Council thought it not adviseable for me to prorogue the Court to a further time. Their opinion and advice, which always have weight with me, induced me to call you together rather sooner than I had before intended.

Pursuant to my Instructions and the established practice, I caused the Acts and Doings of the General Court at the Session in March last, to be transmitted to England by the first opportunity. Particular notice has been taken of a Grant made in that Session to a number of Persons who had settled upon Lands in the Eastern part of the Province, and, it appearing that other Persons had also began Settlements Eastward of *Sagadahoc*, some under colour of Grants from the General Court, notwithstanding that by the express terms of the Charter such Grants *are of no force, validity or effect until approved by the Crown*; others without any colour of Grant or Title whatsoever, these Settlements are deemed of great Importance in various lights, but in none more so than in that of the encouragement they have given to the waste and destruction of the King's Timber, which is a matter of the most serious consideration in respect of the Naval Strength of the Kingdom. It is made my Duty to inform you, that, as the Remedy for this great mischief ought properly and can only effectually come from the Province within whose Jurisdiction the Lands lye, it is expected all Trespassers should be prosecuted: And, I am further to inform you, that the neglecting to exert every legal means to remove and prevent all unwarrantable intrusions will be imputed as a default for which the Province will stand responsible. From a Sense of my Duty to the King, and from Regard to the Interest of the Province, I must desire you to take this Affair into your consideration, and do what is necessary on your part. I will assist and concur with you to the utmost of my power.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In order to conform to the Laws of the Province, and to maintain the public Faith, it was necessary the Treasurer should issue his Warrants, for the assessment of the whole Province Debt, in the current year. If these Warrants have not been so far executed as to render any alteration impracticable, and you shall be of opinion that the Burden will be too great for the People to bear, I am willing to consent to an Act for affording the necessary relief, by easing the present year of part of this Tax, and charging the same sum upon a future year.

A State of the Treasury will be laid before you, by which it will appear that a Supply will be necessary. Some appropriations are quite exhausted.

His Majesty having thought fit to order that the Garrison of Castle William, in the pay of the Province, should be withdrawn, and that this Fortress should be garrisoned by His Majesty's regular forces, I am prevented from desiring you to make the usual Establishment. The last Establishment expired the 20th day of June last. I know you did not expect I should then dismiss the Officers and Men. I must now desire you to continue their Pay and Subsistance from the expiration of the Establishment; and, as they are discharged at a season of the year when it will be difficult for them to find employ, I could wish that the continuance might extend, at least, to the twentieth of November, the usual time of making up the Roll. It is no more than justice to the Garrison to say they have behaved well, and have some claim to favour.

The Establishment for Fort Pownall being also expired, I must recommend to you to provide for the revival and continuance of it.

Gentlemen of the Council, and House of Representatives,

As the Affairs which lye before you are of great moment and deserve your serious and mature deliberation, so they must take up much time. It is therefore more necessary that you should begin without delay, and should proceed with all diligence. I wish there may be a good harmony in the Legislature, and that we may unite in such measures as our common Interest, the Interest of the Province, requires of us.

Council-Chamber, 27th *September*, 1770. T. Hutchinson.

Extract of a Letter from London, *dated in* July,

THE same prostituted Tools of Ministry who are continually pouring out their virulent Slanders against Boston, have published a pretended Examination of our late departed Friend, [*Mr. DeBerdt*] on the hearing before the King and Council, which Mr. Sayre and others present, deny; and indeed when compared with the Memorials presented to them, the Inconsistency is too palpable to impose on any Person of common sense: We have published those Memorials here as an Antidote to the Poison, and rescue Mr. DeBerdt's Character from the imputation this infamous misrepresentation might subject it to.—Many Answers and Questions are wholly omitted, others only part of the Answers published, so that it deserves no sort of credit; it is to be wished it had appeared here at first, that it might have been particularly contradicted and refuted, while it was recent. But we trust with you Mr DeBerdt's character was too well established, to suffer by such an anonymous scribbler."—

From the Public Advertiser, *July* 9. 1770.

As a very partial Account of the Proceedings in C—l against Sir F—s B——d, on a Complaint against him by the Assembly of Massachusetts-Bay, has been laid before the Public, I beg the Favour of you to insert the inclosed Petitions and Memorial presented to the K— and C—l previous to the Trial, and which are necessary to the forming a just Judgment of that Transaction: From them it will appear, that what the Agent requested was a reasonable Time for the Assembly, whenever it should be allowed to meet, to be informed that they were called upon to prove their Allegations against the Governor.

When they should meet was in the Breast of the Governor who was accused, and of the Ministry who supported him; and therefore till the Meeting of the Assembly was positively determined upon, it was not possible for the Agent to name a Time within which he could promise to procure Proofs from them of what they had charged against Sir F— B——. From this it must appear to every candid Person, that Governor B— owes his Acquittal to the Assembly's never having been suffered to meet after their Petition was ordered to a judicial Hearing.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The humble Petition of DENNYS DEBERDT, Agent for the House of Assembly of the *Massachusetts Bay*.

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner having received a Petition to your Majesty, which according to the Direction of his Constituents, he delivered to your Majesty in Person.

The said Petition, though full of Duty & Affection to your Majesty's Person and Government (of which they have, especially in the course of the two last Wars, given an undeniable Evidence) yet containing heavy Charges and grievous Complaints of the Administration of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. as thereby most fully appears.

Being informed by the Earl of Hillsborough that your Majesty has refered the Consideration thereof to your Majesty in Council; and as your Majesty's Determination thereon must greatly affect many Thousands of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, and is a Matter of the highest Importance,

Your Petitioner earnestly prays in Behalf of the said People, that in your great Wisdom and Justice your Majesty will be pleased to grant them due Time and Opportunity to make good the several Allegations contained in the said Petition.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

(Copy) *London, Nov. 13th*, 1769.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

The humble Petition of DENNYS DEBERDT, *Agent for the Assembly of the* Massachusetts-Bay.

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner has received Notice of an Order of Council having passed on the 21st of Dec. for the Assembly of Massachusetts-Bay to make good certain Allegations against Governor Bernard before your Majesty's Privy Council on the 27th of January next.

And as it is impossible in that Time to obtain, from beyond Sea, such evidences as are necessary to support those Allegations,

That your Petitioner humbly prayeth, in Behalf of the said Assembly, that the Trial may be defered for some months, in order that due time may be allowed for obtaining from such a distance the proofs requisite to confirm the several charges urged against Sir Francis Bernard.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

Copy delivered Jan. 18th, 1770.

At the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, the 20th January, 1770.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs.

WHEREAS the Lords of the Committee were pleased by their order of the 21st last Month to appoint Saturday the 27th this Month to hear the Petition of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay, containing divers articles of Complaint against Sir Francis Bernard, Governor of the said Province;

And whereas his Majesty was pleased by his order in Council of the 19th of this inst. to refer unto this Committee the humble Petition of Dennys De Berdt, Agent for the Assembly of the said Province, praying that the Hearing of the said Complaint may be defered for some months, in order that due time may be allowed for obtaining from such a distance the proofs requisite to confirm the several Charges urged against the said Governor, the Lords of the Committee this day took the same into Consideration, and were attended by the said D. DeBerdt, and also by the said Sir F. Bernard; and are thereupon pleased to order that the said Complaint be peremptorily heard at this Committee on Wednesday the 28th Day of February next: Whereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice, and not to fail attending their Lordships at the said time to be heard thereupon.

Signed, STEP. COTTERILL.

(A true Copy from the Original)

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council.

The humble Petition of DENNYS DEBERDT, *Agent for the House of Assembly of* Massachusetts-Bay.

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioner having in obedience to your Lordship's order of the 27th Jan. taken every measure to furnish himself with the necessary evidence requisite to make good the several Allegations bro't against Sir Francis Bernard by the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, humbly beg leave to represent to your Lordships, that from the nature and importance of the several articles contained in their Petition he finds it utterly impossible to be prepared in support of the above Allegations with any degree of efficacy, without the indulgence of your Lordships in giving him such further time as may enable him to apply to his Constituents at Boston.—The first notice your Petitioner received, that the Hearing was appointed for the 27th Jan. was on the 22d of Dec. last; and no Letter of his, conveying such intelligence, could probably arrive at Boston before the appointed day of Hearing was elapsed; the same inconveniency attended the other procrastination which your Lordships have been pleased to grant. Should it be suggested that the House of Representatives have had full time enough to have prepared all the necessary proofs in support of their Allegations, and to have transmitted them to England, your Petitioner thinks it his duty to observe to your Lordships, that, notwithstanding their Resolutions, complaining of Governor Bernard, were passed some short time before the 15th of July last, yet as Sir Francis thought proper on that day to prorogue the House to the 10th of January, he, by that very act, has prevented the House of Assembly, for the space of six months, from preparing, and consequently, your Petitioner from receiving these authentic proofs, which he now prays he may have an opportunity of obtaining.

After what your Petitioner has above set forth, your Lordships may think it unnecessary for him to observe, that deprived of the possibility of receiving, for so long a time, from the only proper authority, the necessary evidence in support of the above Allegations, no private individual could, with any decency, or even safety, presume to take upon himself the representations of a whole Province, and transmit to your Petitioner, such evidence as he might imagine the Assembly, had they been sitting, would have offered to your Lordships; indeed, had such a Person existed, your Petitioner might have doubted the authority of his evidence—The Assembly might, in

a

Vide Page 124 ✓ Council = Francis Barnard ◊ Vide Page 649 Vol 2.
¶ King in Council ¶ vid Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. ✓ vid pa 242. 2 vid. page 580 Vol 2.

a future Meeting, have cenſured his temerity. Thus ſituated, your Petitioner hopes your Lordſhips will poſtpone the Hearing to ſuch a time as may give him the opportunity of procuring the neceſſary proofs in ſupport of thoſe Allegations, which a much injured and miſrepreſented people have, by the unanimous voice of their Repreſentatives, thought proper dutifully to lay before their Sovereign.

The Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays, that your Lordſhips will, in your Juſtice, be pleaſed to grant him the due time of ſeven months ;† enabling him and his Conſtituents to act with certainty and efficacy in this important buſineſs.

And your Petitioner ſhall ever pray, &c.

Feb. 15, 1770.

Whitehall Council Chamber, Feb. 20. 1770.

THE Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council for hearing Appeals, Complaints, &c. from the Plantations, having appointed to meet in the Council-Chamber, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on Wedneſday the 28th of this Inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear the Complaint of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſett's Bay, againſt Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of that Province, theſe are therefore to give notice to all perſons therein concerned, that they do not fail attending their Lordſhips at the ſaid time, in order to be heard thereupon.

Signed, STEPH. COTTERILL.

To the Right Hon. the Lords *of the* Committee *of* Council.

The humble Memorial of DENNYS DEBERDT, *Agent of the Houſe of Aſſembly of the* Maſſachuſetts Bay.

Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialiſt having received notice to attend your Lordſhips, in order to ſupport the ſeveral Allegations which the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, have thought proper to preſent to his Majeſty, in Complaint of their Governor, Sir Francis Bernard, and finding himſelf unable to proceed thereon with any certainty or effect, he thinks it his duty to lay before your Lordſhips his reaſons why, on this day, he entirely declines the attempt.

Your Memorialiſt means not to recapitulate theſe arguments, which, in his late Petition to your Lordſhips, praying for due time, he ſo fully ſet forth.

Already your Lordſhips have been informed, that the Prorogation which ſo cloſely followed the Reſolutions of the Houſe, has prevented the Aſſembly from knowing, that their Petition was ordered to a judicial Hearing, and therefore rendered it impoſſible for them to tranſmit any evidence in ſupport of their Allegations.

With concern your Memorialiſt is obliged to obſerve, that he has been ſince informed, by a Letter from the Speaker of the Aſſembly, that a ſecond Prorogation to the 14th of March, has now compleated the impoſſibility of his receiving, in due time, any further Inſtructions from his Conſtituents.

In this ſituation the Houſe of Aſſembly, being by repeated prorogations abſolutely denied the opportunity of making good their Allegations, your Memorialiſt finds himſelf not only called upon to produce his evidence in their ſupport, but is expreſly charged by Governor Bernard in his anſwer to the Repreſentations made againſt him, with doing all he could to prevent the Hearing, under a pretence of waiting for proofs.

To this Charge your Memorialiſt thus replies : He aſſures your Lordſhips, with a confidence ariſing from truth, that he has taken every meaſure to prepare himſelf to obey your Lordſhips order for the Hearing upon this day ; that he heartily wiſhes he could have been able to have effected it : But, at the ſame time, he thinks it a duty owing to his Conſtituents, to declare, that however deſirous he might have been to have obeyed your Lordſhips order, yet he ſhould have tho't he had betrayed their Intereſt, and violated the truſt repoſed in him, if he had attempted to have ſupported their Petition without the aſſiſtance of that evidence on which it was founded.

A further reaſon which induces your Memorialiſt to decline entering upon the Allegations ariſes from the anſwer of Sir Francis Bernard, your Lordſhips will therein perceive new & poſitive Charge againſt the Speaker and Houſe of Aſſembly, accuſing them among other things with unfair practices, in denying him a copy of their Petition to their Sovereign till three days before his departure from Boſton, and of originating in malice the very Petition itſelf.

To theſe Charges is it to be expected your Memorialiſt, thus unprepared, can poſſibly anſwer ? Or can your Lordſhips properly decide upon them, when the Aſſembly, againſt whom they are made, will be at the very hour of deciſion unacquainted with the Accuſation.

That Governor Bernard ſhould, in ſuch a manner, and ſo warmly preſs for an immediate Hearing, your Memorialiſt is not ſurpriſed. The Governor well knows, that had the Aſſembly been permitted to meet, an opportunity would have then been given to a much injured People of ſending over ample teſtimony in ſupport of theſe articles, which their unanimous voice have alledged as grievous matter of Complaint againſt him. But whether your Lordſhips are delegated by his Majeſty to conſider and report to him your opinion of the Petition now depending will, in your juſtice and wiſdom, immediately decide upon it, (the Petitioners unheard) and from an unfortunate neceſſity at preſent incapable of making the proper proofs, is a matter your Memorialiſt ſubmits to your Lordſhips ſerious conſideration ; humbly preſuming to intimate to your Lordſhips, that the preſent cauſe involves in it the happineſs of many thouſands of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, whoſe misfortune it has yet been to find themſelves miſrepreſented and condemned unheard.

Your Memorialiſt will not trouble your Lordſhips with enumerating many other reaſons why he cannot, why in juſtice to thoſe for whom he is concerned, he ought not to proceed in ſupport of their Petition this day ; ſufficient for the purpoſe, he humbly apprehends, has already been laid before your Lordſhips.

With a conſcientiouſneſs, therefore, of having faithfully diſcharged his duty in every ſtage of this important buſineſs, your Memorialiſt entirely ſubmits to your Lordſhips judgment the cauſe of a whole Province ; declining, as he thinks he is in duty bound, to enter upon thoſe Allegations, in ſupport of which his Conſtituents have hitherto been denied the opportunity of tranſmitting that evidence on which they were founded.

Feb. 28. 1770.

Laſt Friday Capt. Fellows, *in a Ship, arrived here in* 6 *Weeks from* London, *in Ballaſt only.*

LONDON, *Auguſt* 1.

IT is ſaid, that Lord Camden has been offer'd the important poſt of Lord Preſident of the Privy-Council, but refuſed it on account of the conditions annexed to his acceptance.

Lord Northington has within theſe few days had ſeveral conferences with his M——y, in which he has ſtrongly recommended a reconciliation.

There is not the leaſt doubt but that the fire at Portſmouth was the contrivance of our enemies.— Since the 10th of July an uncommon number of foreigners have been obſerved in the town ; and on Thurſday four of them, accompanied by one like an Engliſhman, applied for admittance into the dock-yard, but were refuſed. Upon the failure of this ſcheme, it is ſhrewdly ſuſpected that they found means to bribe ſome perſon leſs liable to ſuſpicion : But time only can bring this dark affair to light.

They write from Portſmouth, that fifteen perſons are miſſing, and that nine others have had their limbs ſo terribly bruiſed as to be entirely uſeleſs.— And that a chamber of gunpowder, containing 25lb. communicable by a ſecret train from the place where the fire began, had been diſcovered under a 3d rate man of war almoſt finiſhed on the ſtocks ; which, however, had not taken the intended effect.

They write from Boſton, that there are not wanting thoſe who, amidſt the confuſions that daily prevail there, have taken pains to obtain an exact liſt of the moſt violent of the non-importation party, with a view of making proper uſe of the ſame when occaſion offers.

When the laſt letters were received at Smyrna from Conſtantinople, a general conſternation prevailed over the whole city, on news being received that the Turkiſh fleet had been beat by the Ruſſians. It was added that the Grand Signior had retired to Adrianople, for fear of an inſurrection.

Aug. 3. It is ſaid an expreſs is arrived with an account of a general engagement between the Turkiſh and Ruſſian armies, which laſted fourteen hours. For the firſt twelve hours the victory was doubtful ; but at laſt the Turks gave way, after, as reported, having loſt 100,000 men.

We hear the Earl of Hillſborough propoſes ſetting out this day for Ireland, for two months.

Yeſterday was married at St. James's church, by the Rev. Mr. Coome of Philadelphia, John Foxcroft, Eſq; Deputy Poſtmaſter General of North America, to Miſs Judith Oſgood, of Kingſtreet, St. James's.

Wedneſday at Guildford, the Serjeant for ſubbing Mr. Smith at Weſtminſter bridge, of which wound he afterwards died, was tried before Judge Smythe ; the Jury found him *Guilty*, when the Judge ſent them out of court again ; and on their return, they again found him *Guilty* ; when the Judge again ſent them out of court, and on their return they brought in a *Special Verdict*.

Portſmouth, July 31. This morning a marine of this diviſion received 300 laſhes, and is to have 200 more, and then to be drummed out of the town, for ſtealing goods at the dock yard, during the confuſion the night it was on fire.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated May 22.

" In a former letter, I mentioned what methods the independent clergy took to influence the common people. This they are obliged to do, otherwiſe they would ſoon be turned out of their meetings, and what creature is more deſtitute than a diſcarded parſon ! As a proof of my remarks on the clergy, I ſend you a copy of a ſermon preached three times by the Rev. John Lothrop, viz. on Thurſday March 8, at our lecture, on Sunday the 11th, at his own meeting, and on Saturday the 18th at Charleſtown. On it I need make no comment ; it ſpeaks for itſelf. I have good reaſon to believe, that, on the ſame occaſion, many ſermons ſimilar, and ſome much more furious, were delivered to the people, which bore very ill for Capt. Preſton.

" Our independent clergy are, in fact, the moſt dependent ſlaves on the face of the earth. They are choſen by the people, who can turn them off at pleaſure. The congregation have only to call a council of neighboring parſons, and lay before them their objections to their own paſtor, & the Reverend Council ſeldom find him innocent : If they venture to do it, they are involved in his fate, by having the minds of their own hearers poiſoned againſt them ; ſo that we have few inſtances of a parſon being acquitted ; when this happens, the party againſt him make a ſeceſſion, build a new meeting-houſe for a new favourite, and leave their old choice to ſtarve on the ſmall pittance that thoſe who adhere to him can afford. It has been thought neceſſary to make the Judges of the Law independent ; but it is much more neceſſary to render the Expounders of our Faith independent of the caprices of their flocks. This country is called the Land of Canaan, the Land of Promiſe, and yet we groan under worſe than Egyptian bondage."

As the fire at Portſmouth has brought on the tapis the fate of Mr. Gordon, lately executed at Breſt, it may not be improper to give ſome account of that matter, of which ſo much has been publiſhed without foundation.

This young man was Gordon, of Bidorni, jun. in the North of Scotland, of an ancient family, and an eſtate of about 500l. per annum. In his peregrination through France, being in the retinue of the Duke of Gordon, the chief of his name, he declared his curioſity to viſit Breſt, and other ſea-ports of France : he had diſcovered a genius for drawing, and was but juſt initiated in the art ; wherever he came he took out his pencil, and at Breſt he could not refrain. He had not got within the fortifications, for no Engliſhman is allowed that privilege ; he was only in the town and had a view of the harbour, the profile of which he began to ſketch out. Unfortunately for him, he was obſerved, ſeized, tried, and condemned ; the Duke of Gordon was applied to in his favour, and that Nobleman was earneſt in his ſolicitation to procure him a pardon, and prevailed ſo far, that the ſentence was changed into perpetual impriſonment in Languedoc ; which being intimated to Mr. Gordon, he refuſed the proffer, and inſiſted to have his cauſe tried before the Parliament of Paris, by way of appeal ; which, when his judges heard, an unfavourable report was made of him, and he was beheaded by the common executioner without being heard.

The trial between Mr. Onſlow and Mr. Horne. The declaration contained two charges, the one for writing and cauſing to be publiſhed two libellous letters ; the other for defamatory words ſpoken by Mr. Horne in his addreſs to the Freeholders of Surry : The Jury acquitted the defendant of the charge of the libellous letters, but found a verdict for the defamatory words with 400l. damages.

Monday Col. Barre and D. DeBerdt, Eſq: agents for the colony of Maſſachuſets-Bay, received a freſh packet of inſtructions from their conſtituents.

By advice, from Liſbon we learn, that a preternatural motion of the earth was felt there on the 15th of laſt June, which ſhook ſeveral edifices, but was not attended with any bad conſequences. The phænomenon happened at four o'clock, in the afternoon and was preceded by a dead calm.

Aug. 4. A Baſhaw of Three Tails is ſoon expected in London, from Conſtantinople, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary from the Grand Signior.

The laſt Blow was given to every part of Lord Northington's negotiation for ſettling a new Miniſtry, on Thurſday night laſt, at a meeting of certain Great Perſonages, not far from St. James's ſtreet.

Several prudent meaſures and regulations are agreed on, relative to the dock-yards, and orders are iſſued for carrying them into execution immediately. —*To ſhut the door when the ſteed is ſtollen, is the ſummit of our preſent miniſterial policy.*

Several trains of gunpowder have been diſcovered in the dock yard at Portſmouth. conveyed into different directions, ſo that the place where the fire began was intended to be the centre of conflagration.

It is certain that ſome vigorous meaſures have been reſolved upon to bring the Boſtonians to reaſon, and that Commodore Gambier has orders to carry a naval force before Boſton, to try what effect their appearance will produce before the next meeting of parliament, which will ſit in November.

* *As it was artfully ſuggeſted upon the Hearing, that a Committee of Correſpondence ſubſiſted during the Receſs of the Houſe of Aſſembly, which might have provided the requiſite proofs, it may be depended on as a fact, that no ſuch Committee exiſted during Mr. DeB's. Agency, nor did any ſuch Appointment appear by the Journals then produced.*

† *By a ſtanding Rule of this very Court, in all Cauſes from the Plantations, twelve Months, is allowed to proſecute.*

(2) vide pa. 10. (3) pa. 124. (4) Turn to Index Vol. 2, to Find Non Importation Agree.

◊ vide Page 649 Vol 2 ✓ vide Page 56. ‡ vide Page 649. Vol 2. ¶ Deberts. — Miniſtry. § Page 246. ○ An Infamous lie! ⁂ page 643. of Barnards defence. or to pa. 257. (1) pa. 580. Vol 2

New-York, Sept. 29. 1770.

Extract of a Letter from London, *July* 21.

"It is amazing to me that the Gentlemen of New York should be so imposed upon by the Bostonians. It is true, that Goods to the value of about 15,000l. were returned, but it is equally true, that 100,000l. and more were sent out. Some of the packages sent back, instead of the goods endorsed on the cocket, contained, when opened at the Costom House here, some a ham or two, others straw, old mats, stones, &c. so that those people have been and are still imposing upon you the fair traders."——

On the 22d and 23d of August, at a very general and respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of Charles Town, South-Carolina, They entered into a number of Resolves, to maintain with the utmost integrity and perseverence, the Non Importation Agreement, 'till the end intended by it is answered. They express the utmost resentment at the defection of New-York, upon whom their reflections are remarkable severe, and resolve to have no commercial Intercourse with them.

SALEM, Sept. 25. 1770.

Miss Namah Leech, of Beverly, who was in this Town a few days since, excited the curiosity of Numbers to see her, as a very remarkable Instance of dwarfish stature, being but about 25 Inches in Heighth. She is 52 years of age.

Capt. Masury, in the Brig Greyhound, who arrived here last Sunday, in five weeks from Madeira, informs, that Commodore Gambier, in his Majesty's Ship Salisbury, of 50 Guns, arrived there the day before he sailed, bound to Boston, to take the Command of his Majesty's Ships in these Parts, in the Room of Commodore Hood, now at Halifax. There was no other Man of War with Commodore Gambier, except the Dolphin, bound to the East Indies.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire, Sept. 28.

Last Week the Rev. Dr. *Langdon*, of this Town, with the Consent of his People, set out on a Journey to Connecticut River, in order to preach the Gospel to the Inhabitants settling in the new Townships.

BOSTON, October 1.

Yesterday Morning at 6 o'Clock died very suddenly at Newbury, of an Asthmatic Fit, almost universally regretted, that Man of God the Rev. Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, in the 56th Year of his Age:——He had been on a Visit to Portsmouth, at which Place, and at Kittery & York, he preached every Day last Week; and was to have preached Yesterday Morning at Newbury, on his return hither, had not this sorrowful Event taken Place.

Mr. WHITEFIELD's Body is to brought to this Town, in order to be interred.

Yesterday Morning died at his House in Cambridge Street, after a lingering, painful Disease, which he bore with Philosophic Fortitude, LEONARD JARVIS, Esq; Colonel of the Company of Cadets. —An eminent Merchant of this Place.——This GENTLEMAN sustained the several Relations of Life with Honor and Virtue.—He has left his Friends SINCERELY to regret his Death.——We hear his Funeral is to be attended on Wednesday Afternoon.

The Week before last died at Groton, *Abel Lawrence*, Esq; formerly a Representative for the Town of Groton and Districts of Shirley and Pepperrell, in the General Court.

A number of Merchants at Philadelphia, on the 12th of September, applied by Letter, signed by 14 of them, to the Merchants Committee there, desiring that the sentiments of the Subscribers to the Non-importation agreement might be taken, whether said Agreement should be continued or dissolved, so far as to open the importation of Goods from Great Britain as usual, Tea and such other articles as are or may be subject to Duties for the purpose of raising a Revenue in America excepted; in consequence of which desire a general Meeting of the Subscribers was accordingly called for that purpose. —And by a Letter from a Gentleman at Philadelphia, dated 22d September, we are informed, that "At a very numerous Meeting of the Merchants "on the 21st, it was determined to import Goods "agreeable to the Resolution of New-York, with "the Exception of Tea; but that Goods would "not be permitted to be delivered if imported be-"fore the 15th of January 1771."

The Honorable House of Representative on Thursday last appointed a Committee of nine Members, of which the Speaker was Chairman, to take under Consideration his Honor's Speech delivered that Morning, who the next Day reported, that it was for the Interest of the Province *still* to adhere to their former Resolution not to proceed to the public Business. It was then moved and ordered that the Consideration of the Report be postponed till Wednesday next, and that in the mean time Expresses be sent to call in the absent Members.—— On Saturday the House voted to observe Wednesday next as a Day of Prayer, to seek the Direction and Favor of Almighty GOD, and sent the Vote to the Council Board, where it was unanimously concurred:——And we hear the Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Cambridge, and Mr. Cook, of Menotomy, are to conduct the religious Exercises of the Day.——

To Mr. Samuel Bachelder, *Representative for the Town of* Haverhill.

SIR,

Understanding that in times past you have voted against the General Assembly's proceeding to Business as they are not allowed to meet in the Town of Boston: We your Constituents think it our duty to give you our opinion relative to that important matter, and important it is, considering the present state of our internal polity—The expiration of the laws for *regulating fees, choice of Jurymen, and restraining excessive usury*, are some of the matters that need immediate redress. The operation at this time of the law for *limitation of actions*, whereby much of our property lies wholly at the mercy of the debtors, is a grievance that almost every person in the province is affected with—and finally, an *exorbitant tax* laid on the province this year, will nearly render the misery, of those our fellow subjects who are now struggling with poverty, compleat. These things (and many others might be mentioned) we think are more than a balance for any little inconveniencies that may arise by means of the General Court's sitting out of Boston—We know, that some years past, it was the opinion of many that the Court's sitting in Boston was an inconvenience—and the General Court's refusing still to do business, will be detrimental only to the Province, not to those by whose influence it was removed.

We therefore, now exercising our constitutional right, advise and instruct you, to give your vote and use your whole influence that the General Court should, at their next session, act upon the business of the Province and afford us all due relief from the grievances above-mentioned, as well as any others that may occur——This we expect from you as our Representative and wish you success in your endeavours.——

In a late Newport Paper, published by Mr. Southwick, it is asserted that there had been a great Mob in Boston, by whom Capt. Preston and the Soldiers in Prison were greatly insulted:—This account is as false as it is injurious, not the least insult having ever been offered them since their confinement:— That the world may know how little Capt. Preston's fears of any insult from the mob opperate to a cautious behavior, let the account he transmitted to London by Robinson, of the transaction of the 5th of March be read, as also the following anecdote— About three weeks past a Merchant of this Town was carried to Prison for debt; Capt. Preston was alone in a cleanly apartment, the Sheriff & Gentleman intreated that he might be lodged there only for that night, expecting the liberty of the yard in the morning; a distress'd Father joined in suing for the same favor; the Captain absolutely refused it, and the Officer shewed such defference to the military criminal, and fear of giving him the least offence, that instead of using his power to put the Gentleman in the same room with him, he was, tho' son of a Magistrate in this town, Brother in Law to the King's At——y, a grand-son to a late Judge of the Superior Court, who died Agent for this Province in London, thrust into a dirty appartment with four or five common persons.——

"By Capt. Cook, who arrived here last Thursday Evening in 4 Days from Halifax, we learn, that it was reported there, that all the Troops now in that Place, consisting of two Regiments and part of a 3d had Orders to be in readiness to embark for Boston. And that Commodere Hood, in the Romney Man of War, was shortly to sail from thence to this Place.

"On Friday last his Majesty's armed Schooner St. John arrived here from Halifax. In said Schooner came fourteen Men belonging to the Royal Train of Artillery." [*Massa. Spy.*]

Last Monday one Moses Saunders, belonging to Watertown, was taken up at Reading for stealing sundry Things at Willmington a few Days before, for which the Justice sentenced him to receive 20 Stripes, which was immediately inflicted upon him, and he afterwards committed to Goal for want of Money to pay the Charges.

At the Superiour Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c. held at Worcester last Week, one —— Linsey, a very notorious Fellow, was tried for Burglary found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death.

We hear, the Captains White, Calef, and Davis, were to sail from London for this Place in a Day or two after Capt. Fellows.

The Brig Lydia, Capt. Hood, of and from this Port, was off Gravesend the 4th of August.

Yesterday Morning the Ship Experiment, Capt. Hamblin, bound from Bristol to Virginia, having proved leaky on the Passage put into this Port.

Last Thursday a Child about 3 Years old, Son of Mr. Abraham Sawyer, of Templetown, was drowned at the Mill-Dam in that Town.

TO-MORROW, at One o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-street,
A Pair of excellent HORSES.
J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

On FRIDAY next,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-street,
A Variety of English Goods as usual;
and some House Furniture, among which are, Feather Beds, Looking-Glasses, Leather Bottom Chairs, Tables, Bureau, Mahogony Chest on Chest Draws, &c. &c. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*
N.B. A compleat Sett of rich China at private Sale.

Just Imported in Capt. Daverson *from* London,
And to be Sold by
Oliver Smith,
At his Shop lately improved by Mrs. Sarah Comrin, *the next Door Northward of Doctor* John Greenleaf's, *in Cornhill*, Boston,
A compleat Assortment of the very best
Drugs and Medicines,
With most Kinds of GROCERIES.
Where those who please to Favor him with their Custom may depend upon being served in the best and cheapest Manner.
Family and Ship Boxes put up in the neatest Manner, with Directions for most of the Medicines generally in Use.——*Likewise*,——
All the Patenteed Medicines, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD,
On board the Brig Bristol Packet, *Capt.* Skimmer,
St. Ubes SALT.
Also on board the Brig *Commodore Hood*, *James Cummins*, Master, *Cagliari* Salt, Enquire at JOHN ROWE's Warehouse; also *Limington* and *Bristol* Salt in Store. The said ROWE has to sell the best Sterling *Madeira*, five Years old, Red Port by the Butt or Quarter Cask.—Hemp, Russia and English Duck, Oznabrigs, Ticklinburgs, Bridport Lines and Cod Hooks, Lead, Shot, West India Rum, with sundry other Articles. *Boston, Octo.* 1. 1770.

All Persons that have Demands
on, or are indebted to the Estate of Capt. *William Patten*, late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired forthwith to settle the same with *Edward Payne* and *Ziphion Thayer*, Executors. A House in Cornhill to Lett, enquire of said Executors.

Whereas the Great and General
Court or Assembly of this Province, at their Session in *March* 1765, laid a Tax of *Three Half Pence* per Acre for three Years annually from the 25th of *January* 1764, on all the Lands in the Town of *Ashburnham* in the County of *Worcester*, except Cambridge Farm and the Public Rights; and whereas said Tax has been duly assessed and published, and notwithstanding a considerable Part of said Tax remains unpaid: These are therefore to Notify all Persons that were Owners of Land in said Town at that Time that have not paid said Tax, that so much of their Lands will be sold at a public Vendue as shall be sufficient to pay the aboveaid Tax and all necessary and intervening Charges on the 15th Day of *January* next, 1771, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling House of *Moses Foster*, Innholder in said Town, and said Sale to be continued by Adjournments from Day to Day, if need be, until the whole be compleated, unless prevented by Payment before the Time of said Sale. Dated *Ashburnham*, September 24, 1770.
Samuel Wilder,
William Whitcombe, } Assessors.
Nathan Melven,

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold by R. Draper, T. & J. Fleet, *and* Edes & Gill.
The North-American's
ALMANACK,
Being, the Gentlemen and Ladies DIARY for the Year of Christian Æra 1771.
Fitted for BOSTON Meridian.
By SAMUEL STEARNS.
A Student in the Mathematicks.

Custom-House, Boston, *Sept.* 29. 1770.

ENTERED-IN.

Doane, Gross, & Snow from Canso; Doane, Higgins, and Deming, from New London; Gorham, and Hinkley, from Philadelphia; Cole, and Thayer, from Newfoundland; Gracey, & Lewis, from N. Haven; Cook, from Halifax; Smith, & Helpman, from Nova Scotia; Howes, and Vincent, from Cape Nichola; Fletcher, from St. Croix; Somes, from Martineco; Bray, from Barbados; Davis, from St. Thomas; Skimmer, from St Ubes; Callender, from Newcastle; Cummins, from Falmouth; Fellows, from London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Symmes, & Feran, to West Indies; Lewis, Hubbel, and Rice, to New Haven; Clark, to Nova Scotia; Berry, to Newfoundland; Fellows, to Surranam; Stocking, to New London: Vincent, to Jamaica; Hooton, to No. Carolina; and Scott, to London.

|| Vide Page 261 ✝ Vide Page 263 = Mr Henry Quincy ~ attorney ¶ vid pa. 105–121. 127.
¿ Turn to Agreement; vid: Index Vol. 2. × vid page 174. Δ vid. Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1.
(1) vid pa. 254. (2) vid pa. 138. (3) vid pa. 138. (4) vid. massare pa. 60. (5) vid pa. 155

Messrs FLEETS,

Cambridge, Sept. 22. 1770.

IT is taken for granted that by this time the Rev. Mr. Appleton is convinced either of the unfitness and error of inviting the Rev. Mr. Whitefield to preach in his pulpit, or those passages of a Sermon of his inserted in the News-Paper printed Monday Sept. 10, 1770, were not agreeable to the oracles of God, and must be exploded as fatal and ruinous to the communion & mutual fellowship of God's people.

This is taken for granted, because there has been no attempt made to reconcile, as desired, that invitation with said inserted passages. Now we trust, that if he is convinced by the spirit of truth, he is sensible, that the said passages are not agreeable to the oracles or mind of the sacred spirit of God, and must be exploded as fatal and ruinous to the communion and mutual fellowship of God's people.

It is very true the Sun, the source of light, is always regular in its motions, operations and influences; the Moon and Stars are not less regular, according to the laws given them by the wise author of nature, than him. The Earth performs regularly her diurnal rotation in a little more than twenty four hours, & preserves, without varying, its orbit round the Sun annually. The like may be said of all the Planets, differing only as to time in their motions & revolutions. But supposing that the arguing from the motions of inanimate bodies the fitness of moral conduct in the church is just, yet what does this militate against Mr. Whitefield's preaching at the consent of ministers and people in other men's pulpits, or against any minister whatsoever who is regularly ordained & is orthodox in his sentiments? There is no prohibition in scripture to ministers visiting their brethren in the church of Christ occasionally, and for the spiritual comfort & advantage of each other. Nay there are direct commands to do it. How then is Mr. Whitefield or any other ordained approbated minister to be blamed for doing this? All that can be argued from the harmony, order, regularities and beauteous state of the Planets is, that God's professing people should continue always in pure and fervent love, amity, mutual kindness, communion and fellowship, without the least contention or strife. But we may argue from the mutual dependence there is subsisting among the Planets, both to maintain the laws of motion and gravitation given them at first, & to enlighten the Earth and the other inhabited Planets, if there are any such, that ministers should help and strengthen one another, which can be done in no better manner than by visiting, and is agreeable to the word of God. Mr. Whitefield's distance can be no objection against him any more than the Prophet's coming from Judea to Bethel to prophecy against it, which was some distance from Judea, when there were other Prophets in the place. We are so grossly stupid in things of a religious nature, that we have need of the most powerful means to awaken us, and accordingly, God does often send among us, by his providence his zealous servants from distant places, that both the uncommoness of the event & their zeal may serve to gain our attention, &c. Neither can such men be called busy bodies in another man's parish, because they do not come to meddle with their affairs, but to preach the word of truth. In such a case, if we were christians as we ought to be, we should revere them with love and great esteem. Besides, it often becomes necessary that God should raise up holy men and send them abroad in his church. This is when his church degenerates and error spreads itself through it. This is the lamentable condition of his church in general now, as might be proved had I time, and it came under my province. PHILANTHROPOS.

vid pa 237.

NEW FLOUR,

A Quantity just arrived,
Also a few Casks of Midlings, and
A few Hogsheads of the very best Virginia Tobacco,
To be sold at the lowest Rates by

Joseph Barrell,

At Store No. 3, *South Side of the Town-Dock.*

ALSO,

About 30 Barrels of sower Flour,
A Quantity of Ship Bread,
Sweet Oil by the Barrel, Jarr or Gallon,
Raisins, Chocolate, Allspice, Ginger, Mustard,
Snuff, Indigo, Brimstone, Copperas, Allum,
Logwood, Redwood,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead, Barrel or less,
French Brandy, Jamaica Spirit,
West-India and New England Rum,
Claret, Teneriffe, & other Wines by the Quarter Cask or Dozen,
Cream colour'd Plates, Glass Decanters,
Cut Jelly Glasses, plain and flower'd Wine and Beer Glasses, and *Short Pipes* by the Box,
Pig Iron, and a good Assortment of Iron Ware,
And many other Articles.

Best *Merry Andrew* Playing Cards, by the Gross, Dozen or single Pack, to be sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill.

Finest *Florence* OIL.

Just Imported in the Ship BRITANNIA, William Daverson, *Master, from* London, *and to be sold by*

William Jones,

At his SHOP opposite the Town-House,

The very finest Florence Oil, in honest Flasks, choice Turkey Figgs and new Currants by the Cask or single Pound, Jordan and Valencia Almonds by the Hundred or Pound, very best Flour of Mustard in small Bottles, Salt Petre by the Cask or single Pound, Sago, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace & Nutmegs, by the large or small Quantities, the very best Velvet Corks, Court Plaister, Tooth Brushes, best Lavender and Hungary Water;

Also a large Assortment of the best

Drugs and Medicines,

With an Assortment of genuine patentee'd Medicines,

TURLINGTON's Original Balsam of Life,	Walker's Jesuits Drops, with the specific purging Remedy,
Hill's Pectoral Balsam of Honey,	Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
Fraunces's Female Elixir,	Spirits Venice Treacle,
Essence of Pepper Mint,	Dr. Stoughton's & Daffy's Elixir,
Godfrey's general Cordial	Hooper's & Lockyer's Pills,
Golden Spirits Scurvy grass	Anderson's Scotch ditto,
Plain ditto,	Greenough's Tincture for
Betton's true British Oil,	the Teeth and Gums.
Eau de Luce,	

Likewise, Allum, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, ground ditto, ground Madder, Role & Flour Brimstone, Red Lead, White ditto, Verdigrease, Vermillion, Nut-Galls, ground Ginger, Piemento, Rice, Oatmeal, Phials & Gallipots by the Crate, half-pint Dram Bottles per ditto, &c. &c. &c. &c.

To be sold at *low Rates for Cash*,

At the Store of the late *Pool & Clarke*, dec^{d}. on *Greene*'s Wharf, the following Articles, viz.

About 100 Hogsheads of Cadiz Salt,
A Quantity of best Russia and Ravens Duck,
A few Pieces of red Drapery Baize,
Four Casks of Shot, sorted,
A few Casks best Pistol Powder,
Cod Lines and Sail Twine,
Cod and Mackrel Hooks, Indigo, &c.

ALSO, One Brigantine, almost new, well found, Burthen about 130 Tons; one Half of a Brig, 110 Tons; one Sloop of 80 Tons; two Schooners, one of 50, the other of 24 Tons Burthen.

Likewise, a likely young Negro Man, who is a good Seaman.

To be sold at *PUBLIC AUCTION*,

at Mr. *Joseph Russell*'s Auction-Room, in Queen-street, *Boston*, on Thursday 25th of *October* next,

Five Acres of Pine Wood Land in *Chelsea*, and half a Pew in *Chelsea* Meeting-House; also three Lots of unimproved Land in *Belcher*-Town, in the County of *Hampshire*, viz. Lot No. 1. in the general Plan of said Town, containing 194 Acres, three Quarters and 10 Rods. Lot No. 1. in the Original Plan, near the North-East Part of said Town, containing 347 Acres, three Quarters and 4 Perch. And Lot No. 1. in the Original Plan, in the South-East Part of said Town, containing 207 Acres, three Quarters and 38 Perch. ——— All which Lands are a Part of the Real Estate of *Joseph Dudley*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased.

Boston, Sept. 22. 1770.

We the Subscribers, appointed

Commissioners by the Hon. *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive the Accounts and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of *Francis Brinley*, Esq; late of *Roxbury*, in said County, deceased, represented Insolvent, and six Months being allowed for the same, hereby give Notice, that we will attend that Business on the last Tuesday of the five next ensuing Months, and on the 14th of *March* next, from Four to Eight o'Clock in the Evening, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Kingstreet, *Boston*.

Nathaniel Coffin,
Peter Johonnot,
James Richardson. } Commissioners.

Boston, Sept 24*th*, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Shop lately kept by Mr. James Jackson, *in Union-Street,*

A great Variety of English Goods at the Sterling Cost. The Sale to be continued at said Place until the whole of the Goods are disposed of.

N. B. All the above Goods were Imported before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place.

All Persons who have Demands on, or are indebted to, the Estate of *Nathaniel Rogers*, Esq; late of *Boston*, deceased, are desired to apply to THOMAS HUTCHINSON, jun'r, Administrator.

Cash to be given for good

BEES-WAX

By *James Perkins*,

At his Shop two Doors below the British Coffee-House in Kingstreet.

Best Rhode Island and Narraganset

CHEESE

From 15lb. to 40lb. Weight, to be sold by

BENJAMIN BAGNALL,
Watch Maker in Cornhill.

Taken up in a Pasture at *Charlestown*, about a Month ago, a black HORSE, with a white Spot in his Forehead, is about 13 Hands high, and is supposed to be about 10 Years of Age. The Person that owns him, paying for his Pasturing and Advertisement, may be informed where he may have him again. *Sept.* 6. 1770.

All those who are indebted to

Caleb Blanchard,

Or have Accounts open with him, are desired to settle and pay their respective Ballances immediately. —This Notice he gives to every one without Exception—If they neglect to comply with the above Request, they must not blame him, should any disagreeable Consequences follow.

N. B. To be Sold by said BLANCHARD, one Half of a very burthensome good Sloop, about 85 Tons, well found.—

TO BE SOLD,

The Real and Personal Estate of *Isaac Gridley*, Esq; deceased, consisting of divers Tracts of Land, with a large Brick Dwelling House, Brick Kitchen, Wood House, Barn, Coach House, Warehouse, &c. A large Wooden Dwelling House occupied by Two Tenants and a Ropewalk and Building, Store House, &c. situated near Fort Hill, together with the Implements for manufacturing Cordage, 7 Negro Men Slaves, Houshold Furniture, Beds, Looking Glasses of various kinds, Mahogany Tables,—&c.—&c. Enquire of his Executors.

Boston, August 20, 1770.

Wanted to Hire,

One Hundred Pounds, for a Year or more, for which good Security, well recommended, will be procured.—Any Person that has said Sum to Let, are desired to acquaint the Printers hereof, and they shall be waited upon as speedily as may be.

TO BE LET,

A convenient Dwelling-House in Middle-Street, with a good Well of Water and a Cistern, a good Garden and Out-Houses, late in the Occupation of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, deceased:—Also a smaller House near it.

Enquire of *Benjamin Dolbeare*.

Left for Sale at the Printers hereof,
The following

Genuine Patent Medicines,

Hooper's Female Pills, highly esteemed for removing all Obstructions, and recovering a lost Appetite.

Balsam of Honey, famous for curing Consumptions, Colds, and all Complaints of the Breast.

Elixir Bardana, a certain Cure for the Rheumatism and the Gout.

Anderson's Pills, a pleasant and safe Purge, strengthening the Stomach, creating an Appetite and sound Digestion.

True British Oil, for Contractions of the Nerves, Strains, Ulcers, Bruises, old Sores, King's Evil, Leprosy, &c.

Bateman's Pectoral Drops.

Daffy's and Stoughton's Elixir.

British Tooth Powder, it cleanses the Teeth and Gums from all Foulness, preserves them sound and free of Pain, prevents those decaying from growing worse, renders the Teeth clean & white as Ivory, & the Breath sweet & perfectly agreable.

Sugar Plumbs, an infallible Cure for Worms of all Kinds, especially in Children, they are of singular service to Youth of both Sexes by purging away all vicious Humors, they render the Body active and perfectly healthy, produce a sound blooming Countenance and sweet Breath.

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Turlington's Balsam of Life.

James's Fever Powders.

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